

any person who reads the southern papers attentively, cannot but be convinced of the tremendous effort now being made in the South to prevent southern merchants coming to New York to buy their goods. The effort is being formed in every State and almost every county of some States for the purpose of obtaining pledges from the planters and farmers to purchase not use any goods manufactured or exported by the North. These societies are increasing most astonishingly, and the pledges given are numerous and of great value. The city of New York is above as well as New York State. Boston, as well as Lowell, all come under the law, and are condemned, like Sodom, because ten righteous men cannot be found. The Day Book, like Lot, asks the South to stay their hands until we can look around and see if preponderance there may not be in favor of us in favor of law and righteousness. We say



will support candidate at the ensuing, or next, election, and that we will not support any other candidate, and that we will not support any candidate for State officers or for members of Congress or of the Legislature, who is known or believed to be hostile to the Union, or to the principles adopted by Congress, or to them, or in favor of re-opening the questions involved therein, or of renewed agitation.

9. Resolved, That we regard our obligations to the Constitution and the Union as superior to the ties of any of the political parties to which we may hitherto have belonged, and that we will not support any candidate for office, or bear the banners of that party whose constitution and principles are most calculated to uphold the abuses and practices which perpetuate our glorious Union.

Mr. CHARLES O'CONNOR, was next admitted upon the roll of trustees, and was greeted with much pleasure, after which he was elected by a gentleman at all times a member, and was addressed in a political prty called the whig prty; it is lay, if that were pleasure, after the roll of names and prober observations of the members of the prty, and the prty was then adjourned.

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arisen different from those where the patriots

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and glory of the American name? He asked them were they prepared to draw the line between themselves and the South?

they prepared say that the grave of Washington is in another country—that the graves of Washington and Jackson are in another country—and that the graves of all our great men are in another country. Jefferson, who was written by Jefferson, and that he was a native of another country! Patrick Henry, too, belonged to the South—was a Virginian, of by far the most brilliant hand we have ever seen; and yet he was a Virginian, and they go away with his name, and they give it to their children, for they it is that would be driven out of the republic, and were the destroyers of its tranquility. [Cheers.] It is for the preservation of the American name that we should go on and on, and we shall go on, and we shall go on, and each star the representative of a powerful empire. United we go on prospering, filling up our shores, with the lovers of liberty, clinging to our vast, in myriads, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and the mountains, and the nations were knocking at our doors, and asking us to share the blessings and benefits of this great republic; To carry out the happiness of the white race, he was anxious to see the Union, he was not willing, on a hazardous experiment.

was not willing to hazard the happiness of the white man, for whom the wide domains of this country are now spread out before him, and to decide that the rights of the colored man for an abolitionist, and declared that he, himself, would rather even vote for a hypocrite, who pretended not to be an abolitionist, than for a man who openly avowed his abolitionism, and who would not vote for a man who was not a whig in preference to any free soil democrat. [Loud cheers and waving of hats for several minutes.] Jefferson said that he had no objection to aid a federal election, and that Mr. Connor said we were all abolition whigs. The speaker then described his mission to Syracuse, and said that he had there introduced resolutions which established the fact that the colored man was a citizen of the State, and that they had given the district which he represented three free votes, but not a vote of his did they, or would they get the vote of the colored man, and would they count the colored man in the body of the human race. And queries were immediately raised of "Turn him out." Crickets being remarked, three cheers were given. Mr. O'Connor again reminded the audience they should vote, and concluded by seconding the resolution.

Mr. Wm. M. Eyerts was the next speaker called upon by the President. He said: Mr. President and gentlemen,

Among the measures passed by the late Congress of the United States, assembled in the most important session that has ever filled a page in the history of the country, the series of enactments for the preservation of peace, and the maintenance of the stability of this broad land, of which this vast assemblage is but as a rock in the ocean. One of these measures was the Fugitive Slave Bill, founded upon the Constitution and the laws of the land, and which has allured the wisest men in a time that tried men's souls. In that Constitution there was one provision, which was passed by the vote of nine to eight, and the wise men of the South and Convention were the wisest men of the South, at which assembled the truest spirits that were ever brought together in any age. Immense cheering. In this Constitution there was a clause passed, which made provision that any man who was a slave in one State, and who was taken into another State, he was not to be liberated by reason of any law in that State, but the bond slave should be surrendered. (Cheers.) Is there anything in the Constitution that would allow a man to be taken from the Northern patriots of that day, and to be reduced to vote?

it? (Cries of "No.") I ask, are we at this time of day to dispute the patriotism of the independent spirit of the

men who carried on it, and of the substantial injury a seven-year's war, against the greatest and most powerful nation on the globe. (Loud cries of "No," and much applause.) (Cries of "Yes.") "We will." All other questions that divided and distracted the people of these United States are so settled that they cannot now be unsettled. And now this matter, which has been the subject of so much discussion and agitation, is settled. Why? It is because the capital of agitation has been reduced to such a very small amount, that the people are now able to see it, and a greater activity in the business is necessary to produce it, than it was before. (Loud laughter and cheers.) I have not seen, as yet, anything like an honest argument against the Fugitive Slave Law. The simple and direct answer to all the allegations of the owners of Fugitive slaves, or their agents, who look for their property, slave or free, to be denounced the marshals and other officers, is, that you are black and white, and that you are the same as the provisions of the law itself, as right and as abusive of all the principles of justice and right as a desertion of all those

white. I know that those who use these arguments do not understand them, for if they stated them aright, they would have said that the law was enacted in the States whose constitutionality never was questioned. It was not approved by all the principals of the States—in Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania—it has received the sanction of the highest tribunals, and it is a law which secures a more correct distribution of the same duty, and in addition to the sanctions already in existence for its performance. And that the law is necessary on account of the fact that the North, who had no objection to the extension of the law of 1793 should not be fulfilled, and three obstacles exist to its performance. (Applause.) It has been said that that is a *fact* *facto* statute, and that it is a *facto* statute; and that it is an *ex post facto* statute, which we all consider bad; and the *habeas corpus* is not mentioned in the Constitution, and it cannot be suspended by any law of Congress. (Applause.)







